CASTRO WANTS TO UNIFY FIVE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Would Carry Out the Original Desire of Bolivar-His Own Headship of the Greater Nation the Stake,

New York Press.

Few people in this country realize the magnitude of the ambition of President Castro of Venezuela, an ambition in which he is supported by his own party in the country of which he is the chief executive and by a large and active party in Colombia and Ecuador. It is nothing less than the re-erecting of the old republic of Colombia as Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia, That the advancement of his ambition to seek to add to the reconstructed nation Peru and Bolivia, as Bolivar sought to do, and in which he almost succeeded, being for a considerable time not only President of Colombia, but the arbiter of the affairs of those two nations. This would mean the formation, in place of five weak, discordant, belligerent and turbulent countries, of a nation with a population of between thirteen and fourteen millions and an area nearly as large as that of the United States,

exclusive of Alaska. It would be larger than the Russian empire in Europe, larger by about 2,000,000 square miles than the German or the Austrian empire or the republic of France, and nearly two-thirds the size of Europe. In Turkey, the kingdoms of Servia and Rouover by the Incas and their tributary thirty-two natural harbors and fifty bays. | over 7,500,000. The rebuilt nation would be the third pow- | Castro's ambition once attained, and this er on the western continent in point of nation re-established and consolidated, he area and population, the United States being the first and Brazil the second.

hardly at all, of the lands comprised within the boundaries of the contemplated republic are immense and varied, and under a stable government the nation would be one which would afford opportunities for the working out of the best destinies of the Latin race in the western world, and would be a power strong enough to defy foreign aggression from any European quarter whatsoever. The projected Pan-American railway would run through the heart of this nation, and, the Pacific ocean on the west and the Caribbean sea on the north, thus hastening the material and social development of the her as a punishment for joining Peru in the country and vastly increasing its commer- last Chile-Peruvian war, and Brazil on the

ambition that President Castro is credited. separated nations does not amount to a dare to take in Peru and Bolivia, for that sentiment within the domain of practical politics, except in Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador. In Colombia and on the borders of Venezuela and Ecuador actual fighting is going on for the accomplishment of the and time again invaded Peru and interfered these three countries are united in an attempt to bring the scheme of union to an accomplished fact, and President Castro

has made himself the head of the move- tiny.' LIBERALS ARE UNITED. this movement for unification the seeming- its old habits. Its people would have to ly confused state of affairs in Colombia and give up their laziness and go to work, and Venezuela becomes more comprehensible. For a long time we have been reading disvasions of Colombian territory by troops from Ecuador and Venezuela, and of the violation of the territory of these republics by the troops of Colombia. The news has the people of the countries which it is probeen really a record of the stand which is posed to form into the re-established nabeing made by the Conservative party of Colombia against the Liberals of the other two nations. Ecuador, being a small nation

and the government seemingly having the Liberals better in hand than they are in the other two countries, has so far managed to keep from becoming embroiled in actual war; but under the lead of Castro the Liberals of Venezuela have made common cause with their brethren of Colombia against the Conservatives, who opposed the union, and a state of war exists between the two nations. Should Castro, with the aid of the Colombian Liberals, succeed in overthrowing the existing government of Colombia, the union is inevitable, and Ecuador would come into the federation quietly, as she did before in Bolivar's time. After that it will be time enough to talk about Peru and Bolivia. At present armies are marching and battles are being fought for the unification of the states which Bolivar freed from the Spanish yoke and formed into a nation which he fondly hoped should flourish and be forever a monument to his memory-a landmark of his famebut which fell to pieces upon his death. Castro, in seeking to re-establish the great nation of Bolivar, may be like the dog in the fable, and in grasping at the vision of what he desires may lose the substance of that which he has; for his enemies are numerous and are not idle. At present, however, he seems to hold Venezuela with a firm hand, the firmest which has been at

leasures of Parisian life. Castro has great energy, great ambition and cannot be denied considerable ability of a certain sort. In politics and war his career has been adventurous, and when he suddenly became a political factor his rise to power was rapid. He came to the presidency of Venezuela by fire and sword, and he holds his power in a manner which years would have been laughed at as a and consolidate their interests as nothing would not be tolerated in English-speaking crazy man. It was only the prestige of else in the world would. The great difficountries, but which seems to be the only way in which permanency of rule ever is attempted or accomplished in the Latin-American nations.

the country to its fate and became fat,

Castro is as arbitrary, as despotic, as politically unscrupulous as Guzman Blanco, but his ambitions seem to be higher, and he is free, at least in part, from that extraordinary vanity which Blanco displayed. Blanco did a great deal for Venezuela and a great deal for Blanco. He was practically an absolute monarch, as Castro is; but Blanco was content to hold Venezuela in the grasp of his strong hand and did not look beyond her borders, finding quite enough to do at home. He scattered great statues of himself all over the country and gave to himself the title of "The Illustrious | ably, those who advocated the reversion to | American;" he made for himself great wealth and large estates, but he never aimed at power outside of Venezuela. Castro decrees himself no titles, erects no statues of himself, but he rules with all the despotism and remorselessness of Blanco and seeks to build himself a monu-

ment in the shape of a nation. CASTRO THE OUTLAW. It is only a little while ago that Castro was a wandering outlaw whose life would have been sacrificed had the people in power caught him. He was only an ordinary, every-day revolutionist, like so many other gentlemen adventurers of South and Central America, liable to be caught at any time and suffer the "pasar por las armas," as the Spanish-Americans cuphemistically call a military execution, and then be forgotten. But Castro has a genius for organization, and his conscience did not keep him awake nights asking him unnecessary questions. He has selzed the supreme power and means to hold it, and more, too, if he can, He has sent his enemies to join their fathers or to conspire against him in the ports of the West India islands. He is keen in seeing the drift of popular opinion and of taking advantage of it, and this development of a sentiment for the re-establishment of Bolivar's old republic came to his hand, and he has encouraged it. It serves to withdraw the attention of the Venezuelans from domestic affairs and give their restlessness a new and safe vent, besides opening up large opportunities for his own ambition, and, if the thing is properly carried through-if a free and stable government in Latin America is possible-of realizing the dreams and carrying out the

plans of the great liberator, Simon Bolivar, the "Washington of South America." Between Guzman Blanco and Castro there have been several Presidents, but the country never has felt, since the days of the "Illustrious American," that it had a master; and there has been a succession of tumults, discords and revolutions. To be President of Venezuela is not the simple and unostentatious thing that it is to be President of these United States. The Pres-

ident of Venezuela wears gorgeous uni- the Colombian and Venezuelan republics forms, shining with orders, and keeps his | who made a study of the social and politi state. Castro holds a regular court in the | cal conditions of those countries and put Casa Amarilla, or Yellow House, the Presi- | the result of his observations in the form dent's palace. Castro receives the repre- of a book valuable to students of South sentatives of foreign governments in the American affairs, says of the unification great hall of ambassadors in the Casa | sentiment: "It required a long series of al-Amarilla, a room as large as the East | most fatal experiences to induce New room in the White House. The President, Granada, Venezuela and Ecuador, and the wearing the uniform of a general, with a | petty provinces or 'states' of each, to suffiwide golden sash, is seated on a gilded ciently overcome their prejudices to form throne, while standing on either side of a federal union. The opposition to the old him are his Cabinet ministers, also in full | Colombian union was very general among lace of reception in a gilded coach, and | the provinces in each of those countries. are introduced by a gorgeous functionary | Nor was this strange antipathy confined to of the presidential court, who has the of- the demagogues alone. Intelligent and pa-

ficial title of introducer of ambassadors. | triotic men who had other avocations than When the folding doors of the great room | office-seeking had a strange and undefined are thrown open the person who is being | dread of something which they called 'congranted an audience is expected to make a solidated government,' without exactly profound bow to the President, seated on | knowing what this meant; and with them, his throne at the other end of the room. | as with us, this senseless fear of 'centrali-Half way across the intervening space he | zation' long continued to be the evil genius must stop and bow again, and then, ad- of their political institutions. It was only vancing to the foot of the throne, he makes | through the military prestige and personal a third bow and is formally presented to his Excellency. The audience over, the person who has been received bows as low as he can without breaking his back, turns and walks to the middle of the room, where Again resuming his march, he reaches the door, where he wheels a second time and rule of Colombia. Bolivar was ahead of his formed by Simon Bolivar, the Liberator, makes a third bow, backing out of the time. He really had no public sentiment to which consisted of the countries now known | room as he does so. Great public receptions | and balls in former administrations were the decentralizing sentiment was at and held in the Palacio Federal, where there | after the time of Bolivar may be imagined accomplished, it would be a logical step in | was an eliptical ballroom 200 feet long and | from the fact that after the dissolution of from 40 to 100 feet wide. This used to be called the finest ballroom in the world. The gilt furniture was upholstered with costly

fully inlaid with various kinds of wood.

POPULATIONS AFFECTED. In Venezuela Castro has under his sway about two and a half millions of people, scattered over an area of 593,943 square miles. The population is of the same character as in Colombia and Ecuador-a mixture of Indians, Spanish, half-breeds and negroes, though the mixture of Indian blood with the Spanish is not so great as it is in Colombia. In the latter country the Indian blood is very prominent, and its possessors, so far from seeking to conceal the fact, are rather proud of it. The people of these countries are fighters in their irregular way, but the most sturdy and the best population it would be equal to European | soldiers in Venezuela are the cow-punchers of the Llanos, great plains like the plains of our West, and in Colombia the little Inmania and the principality of Bulgaria dians from Cauca are as brave and as fond taken together. Its boundaries would be al- of tumult and battle as they are undiscipmost coincident with the territory reigned | lined and hard to control. Colombia has about the same area as Venezuela, but a princes at the height of the power of the larger population, there being about four ancient Peruvian empire. It would have a | million inhabitants in that country. Ecuacoast line of 5,800 miles, of which 3,000 are | dor, with an area of 120,000 square miles. on the Atlantic ocean and Caribbean sea, has a mixed population of 1,270,000. So the and the remainder on the Pacific. Venezue- | whole territory of the old Colombian rela alone has a coast line of 2,000 miles, with | public of Bolivar has now a population of

would be in a position to invite Peru, with her 3,000,000 population, to enter the federa-The natural resources, as yet developed | tion, and in case she did not come quietly, could offer arguments of force. It would not be the first time that Colombian troops have overrun Peru. In the days of Bolivar they helped drive the Spanish out of the country, and they stayed there for a considerable time as supporters of the power of the Liberator in the nation. Bolivia, with an area between that of Colombia and Venezuela, having a population of 2,500,000, in which the native Indian element is immensely in the preponderance, would find with its branch lines, would connect with it immensely to her interests to join the federation, for she has now no seacoast. Chile took what little she had away from east and the Argentine and Paraguay on It will be seen that it is with no mean | the south dispute her boundaries. But the republic of "Greater Colombia" would have At present the agitation for a union of the | to be on a firm foundation before it would act would be sure to bring on a collision with Chile. That country arrogates to itself a dominance among the Spanish-American countries of South America, and has time scheme of reunion. The Liberal parties in | with the internal affairs of that nation. It regards Bolivia and Peru as being under its tutelage, and looks to the eventual absorption of those nations as its "manifest des-

amough small in population, Chile is proud and powerful for its size, and to contend successfully with it the Republic Read in the light of the knowledge of of Colombia would have first to shake off would have to abandon the gentle and joyous pastime of domestic revolution, in which they are, by nature, so fond of indulging, and prepare their energies for foreign war. Armies would have to take the place of the armed mobs which now masquerade as soldiers, and a maritime force would have to be created and maintained. To those acquainted with the character of tion such a condition of affairs seems impossible of being brought about, but in these days of the rapid decay of old nationalities and the springing to life of new ones, who shall say what can and cannot be accomplished? Leaving out of consideration entirely the question of Peru and Bolivia, the reuniting of the other three countries does not seem difficult of accomplishment, and, in fact, would seem, from the growing sentiment in favor of it, to be a fact which is bound to become an accomplished one before very ong, though whether Castro will be able to bring it about by his present course of what practically amounts to armed intervention in favor of the Colombian revolutionists is another question. Should Castro fail in his ambitious plans it is probable that before long an attempt to unite the countries by peaceful means would be made. This sudden outbreak of and rapid growth of a sentiment for unification in the republics of Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador is a singular evidence of the trend of the times toward consolidation. Not many

years ago the tendency was for large na-

tions to break up into smaller ones; now

it is the other way; and in everything, from

nationalities to the department stores and

the "trusts," the movement is toward uni-

fication and consolidation. The world force,

from being centrifugal, has become cen-

POWERS OF A NAME. her helm of state since Guzman Blanco left Bolivar died seventy-one years ago, and from the day of his death until now the supine and politically impotent amid the unification idea has slumbered and slept in | He realized not only the great commercial the nations which formed the Republic of advantages of such a waterway, but the Colombia. It was, in fact, supposed to be great effect which a water communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of dead, and a politician who had dared to the Colombian Union would have in holdadvocate the reuniting of the three coun- ing the federation together. tries at any time during the past seventy the different parts of the country together Bolivar's name and deeds which kept the Republic of Colombia together while he acter of the country, tended to foster the lived, and the three nations hardly could | spirit of segregation, against which Bolivar wait for the death of the great Liberator to fought and which finally rent the nation disunite. The name of Colombia was hateful to the politicians of the time, and disappeared from the maps and from the speech of men. The country now known as Colombia originally was known as New Granada. reached the scene of their labors, however, It resumed that name upon the dissolution of the union, and remained New Granada until 1863, when the name of Colombia was adopted. This was an evidence that the ghost of the old republic had not been laid," though no man realized the significance of it at the time; least of all, probthe old name.

William L. Scruggs, formerly minister to bian union.

SILVER INTO LAWFUL MONEY.

uniform. The ambassadors are taken to the | the leading politicians and demagogues of | Very Delicate Machinery Required to Stamp, Weigh and Mill the Precious Metals.

influence of General Bolivar that the union became a possibility bringing Peru and Bolivia into his Colombian union. At any rate, he was suspected of such a design, and this was attributed to he wheels around and makes a second bow. him as a crime. So those two countries re- into bars of gold or silver, the methods pudiated him, and he retired to the troubled naturally varying, according to the character of the ore and the locality. work with, such as Castro has. How strong the union the "sovereign states" of Venezuela increased from six to twenty-one; the new ones not made out of a new terri-

brocades and sating and the floor beauti- | tory, but carved out of the old states. In and upward was a sort of nondescript sovereign, floating about at random, controlled by some higher law inherent in himself. In ution, and constitution succeeded constitution with bewildering rapidity. Military and the Colombian republic, for which Bolivar labored and from which he and the advocates of freedom all over the world hoped for so much, became in its ruins a scandal among governments and a stumbling block to liberty. And so it has remained.

ezuela and Ecuador into the Republic of Co-Bolivia, after the liberator, and made Boli- inches wide. var perpetual President. Bolivar was now at the height of his power, and it is this period of his career which must appeal thoroughly studied by the Venezuelan President who seeks to walk in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor. "Bolivar created; Castro restored." is

what the newly risen guide of South American destinies wants carved on his tomb, title to carry down to posterity. There is little doubt that Bolivar aimed at

CHANGE OF SENTIMENT. In Venezuela, between Bolivar and Blanco, there intervened a state little short of political chaos. To the iron rule of Blanco succeeded another period of tumult and disorder: now with Castro comes what? He has drawn the sword of Bolivar, but can he wield it? The first movement toward centralization appeared in Colombia-modern Colombia-under the leadership of Dr. Rafael Nunez, in 1883, and resulted in the rebellion of 1885. After the revolt was put down a centralized republic was formed and the present constitution of the country promulgated. Still we heard nothing about the re-creation of Bolivar's republic. It is one of the most curious anomalles of political history that the unification sentiment should now appear in the ranks of

Had it been taken up by the Conservatives, it would have been logical; but the Liberals constitute the party which tore to pieces the old republic, and that party always has been the champion of decentralization and segregation. It has been the one and only intelligible doctrine which it has preached, the only reason which it has asigned for its own existence. Now, suddeny, we see the Liberals of Venezuela, Coombia and Ecuador marshaling their forces for an armed attempt to overthrow the strongly centralized government of Coombia, and at the same time shouting for unification. How largely this anomalous situation is due to the genius of Castro in seeing the growth of the sentiment of unification and seizing upon it for his own ends, regardless of political traditions is a

The President of Venezuela is so lauded by his friends and so vilified by his enemies that it hardly is possible at this distance to get a clear idea of his personality or his abilities. It looks as if the unification issue was like a gold dollar which had been left lying in the street; the Liberals saw it first and picked it up before the Conservatives could get to it. It did not belong to the Liberals; it was something against which they had always inveighed, but it was also a thing of which they immediately recognized the value and of which they proceeded to make immediate use. The scheme for the re-establishment of the Colombian Union is of especial interest

in its connection with the canal question. The scheme of an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama was, with Bolivar, a part of the scheme for a Colombian Inion. It was Bolivar who took the first serious move looking to the building of such a canal, and he took it at the time when the struggle of the nations of the Union against Spain seemed least hopeful of success. As soon as he had been invested with dictatorial powers for the prosecution of war he sent agents to Lonion to try and interest British capitalists in the scheme. Money finally was pledged in London for the canal, but as no maritime power could be found willing to guarantee the neutrality of the proposed canal culty of communication between the differ-

net parts of the Union, owing to the charinto disordered fragments. The year of his death, 1830, Bolivar sent engineers to the Isthmus of Panama to make surveys for a canal. Before they the great liberator died and the federation dissolved. Bolivar was the father of the idea of an isthmian canal, as he was of the idea of South American unity, and it is, perhaps, a natural coincidence that in the year which will in all probability see the

canal taken up, not to be again abandoned

until the waterway is complete, sees also

the revival of the scheme of a Colom-

A DHAWBACK. "I hear old Gotrox has forgiven you for cloping with his daughter?" "Yes, said he'd forgive us if we'd never return."

PROCESS OF CONVERTING GOLD AND

Scientific American. mine is changed into new and glittering coin is long and tedious. The ore as it comes from the ground must first pass through the smelting process, by means of which the metal is extracted and converted | department alone.

have been handled by the various mints and assay offices is shown by the statement that \$2,996,732,252.27 represents the total amount of coinage of the various mints of the United States from the establishment New Granada every man of eighteen years of the Philadelphia mint to the end of June, 1900. Of this great amount the total silver, \$796,171,159.55, and the total minor coinage all three nations revolution succeeded revo- amounted to \$33,503,969.72. The bars of gold or silver, known as "bullion," are carefully dictators or incompetent politicians alter- assayed, either at the mint or at one of the nated with each other at the head of affairs, assay offices in New York city, Helena, Mont., or Denver, Col., and from these the coins are made. The first step consists in preparing an alloy for coinage of the refined gold or silver, which is nearly pure, Having thrown off the Spanish yoke and with copper, and this is accomplished by formed the province of New Granada, Ven- | weighing out quantities of gold and copper, or silver and copper, which are then melted ombia, Bollvar went with his Colombian | together in a large lead-black crucible; and troops to Peru, which then was trying to after the molten metals are thoroughly drive out the Spanish, and, defeating the mixed they are poured into castiron molds royalists in several pitched battles, put an to produce rectangular bars called "inend to Spanish power in that country, and gots," which vary in size, according to the was made dictator of the new nation. He denomination of the coin for which they then went to Upper Peru, a country which are intended. Thus, the ingot for the had been formerly a dependency of the "double eagle" is 12% inches long, 1/2 inch Spanish province of Buenos Ayres, but had thick and 1½ inches wide, and weighs 80 Jayne again. "I told you I didn't know revolted. The people of this section formed ounces, while the ingot for the silver dollar what I should say," he said, with a twinkle themselves into a nation, which they named is 121/2 inches long 1/2 inch thick and 1% ROLLED INTO STRIPS.

is also the portion which should be most strips. This operation is called "breaking down," and makes the metal hard and good way it was." springy, and if continued would cause it to crack and split. In order to prevent this the strips are annealed by being heatand "El Restaurador" would not be a bad ed in a furnace to about 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit, where they remain for about an hour and a half, according to the heat of the furnace and the size of the strips. They are then cooled in water and each strip wiped dry, after which they are finally passed through the rolls. "Double eagles" and "eagles" pass through the finishing rolls three times, while "half" and "quarter eagles" must go through at least four to the pointing rolls, so that an inch and | office.' a half of the end may be pointed or flattened, and greased with tallow to permit their easy passage through the dies of the drawbench. The drawbench consists of two independent sections, each of which has two dies regulated by set screws, and between these dies the pointed end of the trip is passed, being seized by the jaws f the carriage, drawn by means of an endess chain, which reduces the strip as nearly as possible to standard weight. This is ascertained by weighing sample blanks or planchets that are cut from either end. When the strips are deemed of proper weight they are taken to the cutting shears and the pointed ends cut off, after which they pass to the cutting press, where, by means of a steel punch working into a matrix, the planchets are cut therefrom. These blanks are then taken to the washing room, where they are cleansed from grease by washing in a lye composed of soap, borax and water. After rinsing in clear water they are dried in a large opper pan heated by steam. They are then carefully examined on the selecting table, and all perfect blanks separated from the imperfect ones, and, in the case of gold coins, must have the following weights: "Double eagle," 516 grains; "eagle," 258 grains; "half eagle," 129 grains, and "quarter eagle," 64.5 grains, although an allowance of half a grain is permitted in the case of the "double eagle" and 'eagle," and a quarter grain in the "half" and "quarter eagle." This weight is determined in the adjusting room, where each

planchets are then taken to the milling machine, where the raised edge, technically called "milling," is put on them. USE OF MILLING MACHINE. The machines known as milling machines are simply upsetting devices, and the former designation often misleads one not familiar with minting processes. We illustrate the latest type, which has just been installed. Its duty is to upset the blank after it leaves the cutting press by passing the piece between a segment and a revolving disk. Grooves are cut in the disk and segment by a sharp tool, and the shape of the grooves has been the subject of considerable experiment in order to give as square an edge as possible to the finished coin without producing a fin. It is driven by a three-horse power compound-wound motor running at 375 revolutions per minute, and transmits a rotary movement to the disk through back gears. The disk runs at sixty revolutions per minute. The blanks are fed by the operator into the tube and are the scheme fell through. But Bolivar never pushed against the disk by a small feeder, ceased to revive it from time to time, and it became a cardinal principle of his policy. blank around the inside of the segment, and then it drops it into a box. This upsetting machine will upset 575 half dollars per minute, and the machines for other denominations will turn out a proportional amount. Nine of these machines, excepting the motor, were designed and built at the United States mint, and it is the intention of the authorities to gradually work into the designing and building of several special machines for coining operations. The advantage of the milling process is that it protects the surface of the coin rom abrasion. The milled pieces must be again cleaned and softened, which is accomplished by annealing them at a cherryred heat, after which they are dipped into a solution of sulphuric acid and water sufficiently strong to clean and brighten them. They are then rinsed in boiling water and shaken in sawdust to dry them, after which they are ready for the stamping press. Before stamping a brief description of the die is necessary. The design being selected, a drawing is made the exact size of the coin required, and from this drawing a tracing is taken for the purpose of transferring the design to the die. This is accomplished by covering the surface of the die, which has previously been smoth, with a thin coating of transfer wax; on this wax the tracing is reproduced by rubbing, leaving the design on the steel, and as this is easily obliterated it is best to go over the lines with a sharp-pointed instrument. The next step is to remove the steel in the die by means of chisels and gravers, so that a relief may

its edge; whereas, if lighter it is condemned

and returned to the smelter. The accepted

be had on the coin. WORK OF STAMPING PRESSES. From time to time, as the work progresses, proof impressions are taken until the desired result is obtained. The die is then hardened, after which it is ready for use in the press. These dies are then adjusted in the stamping presses and the blanks fed to the press through a vertical tube, and as each piece reaches the bottom of the tube steel feeders carry it over between the dies and place it in a steel collar, so that when the dies close upon the planchets it will make the obverse and reverse impressions on the coin. Accordng to a description of the process in the Philadelphia mint it is said that "double eagles" and "eagles" may be struck at an average rate of eighty a minute, while for the "half" and "quarter eagles" the average rate is 20 per cent, greater. The pressure required in the stamping press to produce a sharp, clear impression of the 'double eagle" is said to be 175 tons, while only 120 are required for the "eagle," sevfive tons for the "half eagle" and forty tons for the "quarter eagle." The silver dollar, half dollar and quarter dollar are struck at the same average as the "double eagle" and "eagle," while the speed for the dimes is equivalent to that of the smaller gold coins. The pressure used in stamping the silver coins is 150 tons for the dollar, 110 tons for the half dollar, eighty tons for the quarter dollar and forty tons for the

From the stamping press the coins pass to the counting room, where they are put up in proper quantities for distribution. All coins but cents are counted in the usual way, but the latter, however, are counted by means of a kind of screen. Terre Haute and St. Louis fast mait. 7.10 There are 1,000 depressions in it the exact St Louis and all Points West.....*11.30

size of a cent. The coins are brought from the machines in pails and a quantity are thrown upon the counting screen, which is shaken until each of the depressions is filled. The cents are then tied up in coin sacks. In this very brief summary of the process by which the coin passes from the ullion to the finished money many of the important details have necessarily been omitted; but if there is any one thing more than another that is of conspicuous interest in the mints and assay offices of the government it is the fact that nothing is lost. Every bit of metal is carefully accounted for, and defective blanks are promptly returned to the melter. Every kind of waste material that is likely to contain gold is preserved. The floor of the melting room is swept each day, and the gatherings are mixed with a suitable flux and thrown into a crucible. "Sweeps" consisting of broken crucibles and dipping cups, all ashes from the fires, burned The process by which the ore from the gloves, aprons, sawdust and packages in which bullion has been sent to the mint, settlings and catch wells and roof gutters are carefully preserved. It is reported that sales of such "sweeps" at the Philadelphia mint have yielded a return as high as from \$18,000 to \$20,000 a year from the melting

NEW LINCOLN STORY.

Some idea of the enormous amounts that | The War President and Abble Green-Jayne's Punishment.

New York Press. A new story of Lincoln was told on Saturday evening at the semi-annual dinner of the Delaware Valley Society of the State of New York. The author of the story was he venerable Benajat G. Jayne, who, during most of the civil war, was the personal assistant of Edwin M. Stanton, the famous secretary. One day Lincoln sent for Jayne come to the White House: "My boy, said he, "there is a letter I would like to have you look at." Jayne picked up the letter and found it was from General Dix. It conveyed the information that several federal prisoners had escaped from Libby Prison with the aid of Abbie Green, a woman famous during the war. The letter also said that as the fact of Abbie's assistance was well known, she had been obliged to fiee from Richmond and even then was on her way to Washington on the flag of truce boat. "Now, my boy," said the President, "I don't know what I should say to any rascal who would steal that letter and have a bill passed through Congress to grant \$10,000 to the relief of Abbie Green." Mr. Jayne "stole the letter" and the next day both branches of Congress passed the bill to grant \$10,000 to Abbie Green. The following morning "Honest Abe" sent for Jayne again. "I told you I didn't know in his eye, "to the rascal who would steal that letter and have Congress act on it. Now, I've made up my mind what to say. You go down to No. -- street, get The ingot is then passed between heavy Abbie Green, take her down to Chase at the period of his career which must appear most strongly to the ambition of Castro. It rolls, from which it issues in long narrow gets that money." "That," said Mr. Jayne, 'was President Lincoln's way and a mighty

Prison Name Sticks.

Washington Post. "If you address mail to Sing Sing, N. Y. now it goes straight to the state's prison,' asserted Dr. P. Collard, as he wrote his name across the register as from Ossining. "Lots of people keep writing to the town of Sing Sing, although it has been well advertised that, at the request of merchants and business men, the name of Sing Sing has been changed. Of course, one may eventually get his letters if they are adtimes. The strips are again annealed, cut | dressed to Sing Sing, but they are pretty in two for convenience in handling, taken | sure to be delivered first at the warden's

An Exception.

There's poetry in earth and air, In changing sky, in rolling sea,

In all we look at everywhere; There's poetry in you and me.

There's poetry in birds that sing, In Summer landscapes, Winter scenes; There's poetry in everything-But how about the magazines? -Dorothy Dorr, in the Smart Set.

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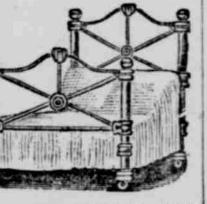
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